

Intimation.

Powell's
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.GREAT
CASH SALEof
Household
Furnishing
Goods.

Now Proceeding.

ART MUSLINS.
ART SERGE.BEDSTEADS.
BLANKETS.
BEDSPREADS.CARPETS.
CANDLE-SHADES.
COIR MATTING.
COOKING
UTENSILS.CREPES.
CRETONNES.CROCKERY.
CRUMB CLOTHS.
CUSHIONS.
CURTAINS.FENDERS.
FIRE IRONS.
FURNITURE.LINOLEUMS.
LAMP SHADES.

RUGS.

SATEENS.
STAIR LINENS.
STOVES.

&c., &c., &c.

GREAT
BARGAINS.POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

November 14, 1908.

CRUELTY BY NIGERIA
JUDGE'S WIFE.BEATING A NATIVE CHILD
WITH AN ASH STICK.

Mrs. Mary Willoughby Osborne, wife of Mr. Algernon Willoughby Osborne, the Chief Justice of Southern Nigeria was convicted at St. Albans Petty Sessions on Saturday (Oct. 10) of assaulting a 13-year-old black girl with an ash stick and ordered to pay the costs.

The Earl of Verulam, chairman, explained that, in view of the serious nature of the provocation received, justice would be met by payment of the costs.

The case created tremendous excitement in St. Albans, and the court was crowded, when Mr. A. Clark (for the N.S.P.C.C.) rose to open the case.

A TALL, HANDSOME WOMAN.

Mrs. Osborne, who is a tall, handsome woman, sat behind her counsel. She was fashionably dressed in a tailor-made costume of brown serge with red collar and cuffs, and a large black hat trimmed with black feathers.

Mr. and Mrs. Osborne have for the last 18 months rented the Bungalow, Brickett Wood, and they returned from a visit to the Gold Coast in July, bringing with them two native girls. In March last they had left at the Bungalow two more black girls.

Mr. Clark said there were no other female servants at the Bungalow. The names and ages of the girls were:

Granny, 7.
Gambiah, 12.
Mary, 17.

On Sept. 14, Alfred Stevens, cowman to Major Gen. Bigg, standing at the back door of his house (about 50 yards from the Bungalow) heard Mrs. Osborne speaking in an angry tone. This was followed by a child's screams, and, going nearer the Bungalow, he saw a black child lying on the stones at the back door. Mrs. Osborne had her foot on the child's back, whilst the eldest of the black servants, Mary, was flogging the child on the bare flesh with a thick ash stick.

The stick, a stout walking stick, was produced in court.

USED THE STICK AGAIN.

Continuing, Mr. Clark said Mrs. Osborne then took the stick from Mary and brought it down very heavily several times on the child's naked body. When Stevens shouted and said he would report the matter if she did not stop, Mrs. Osborne told him to mind his own business. The girl was then dragged in to the house by Mary and Mrs. Osborne, who continued the flogging in the "green room."

Inspector Miles Thompson, N.S.P.C.C., visited the Bungalow next day, and saw Mrs. Osborne. The four black girls were brought into the drawing-room, and then, at the request of the inspector, three of them were sent out again, leaving Gambiah, who said:

"I was beaten yesterday by my mistress and Mary. It was outside the Bungalow on the back doorstep, with a walking stick. I was beaten by Mary with the stick upon my bare flesh, and my mistress also beat me upon my bare flesh with a stick, and also stepped on my back. I mean my mistress stood on me whilst Mary hit me. She stood behind my shoulders. My mistress beat me outside the house and also in the "green room." I heard a man shout "Hi! Hi!"

THE BEATING DESCRIBED.

Mrs. Osborne here remarked audibly to her counsel: "Oh, that is not true."

Mr. Clark said Inspector Thompson told Mrs. Osborne that such punishment could not be allowed in this country, and the lady replied that she would please herself.

THE CHILD WAS PUNISHED.

Mr. Humphreys, on behalf of Mrs. Osborne, said he should not deny that the child was punished with the stick, but it was a totally different whipping to that described by Mr. Clark.

Alfred Stevens then told his story. In cross-examination he admitted that he held strong views on the manner in which Mrs. Osborne treated the children, and he had written to Mr. Osborne a letter in which he said he had "seen nothing in the girls to deserve flogging."

Did you think Mrs. Osborne was not giving them enough to eat?—I did think so.

Inspector Miles Thompson gave evidence, and was pressed by Mr. Humphreys as to whether he was certain Mrs. Osborne said she would beat the children every hour and every minute. Witness said he was quite certain.

Mrs. Osborne did tell him Gambiah was a most immoral girl, and was beaten because she told the coachman that she (Mrs. Osborne) was an immoral woman. Mr. Osborne told him that the children had been rescued from slavery, and that he had charge of them till they were 21.

GIRL'S FURTHER STATEMENT.

Reading from his notes taken at the time, witness said that Gambiah, in addition to the statement read by Mr. Clark, said:

"I told the coachman that some time ago my mistress had done wrong with other gentlemen. I have been beaten with a horse-whip. I have been hungry once, and I want to Mrs. Stevens and she gave me some food."

"My mistress burnt my Bible after she came back from Africa. My mistress flogged me

with a whip because she accused me of stealing a diamond ring. I did not deserve all the whippings I got. I have seen Gambiah beaten with a native whip and also with a stick."

Inspector Thompson said that Mary said to him, "Gambiah is not a good girl. I have never seen my mistress do anything wrong with gentlemen."

The girls Gambiah and Mary went into the witness-box and gave evidence in good English. They were picturesquely attired in white frocks with white head dresses and white gloves. Gambiah said she was employed as kitchen maid, and Mary said she was housemaid.

Mr. G. E. Humphreys said that Mr. Osborne had rescued the children from slavery. They were his wards and he undertook to look after them till they were 21. Gambiah had committed an offence the punishment for which was not severe, seeing that Mrs. Osborne was her guardian.

Mr. Algernon Willoughby Osborne, a clean-shaven, fair-haired, handsome man, said he was returning to Southern Nigeria in November to take up his duties as Chief Justice. The children when he and his wife took them over were virtually savages. They could read no English, and the only punishment they understood was a whipping.

IN CROSS-EXAMINATION MR. OSBORNE SAID HE DID NOT THINK THE WALKING STICK PRODUCED WAS AN IMPROPER INSTRUMENT FOR PUNISHING A GIRL.

His wife never said she would flog the girls every hour if they were disobedient. Had he known that Gambiah had made allegations against the conduct of his wife, who was one of the purest women on earth, he would have given her a severer flogging than his wife had done.

MRS. OSBORNE'S DEFENCE.

Giving evidence, Mrs. Osborne said she chastised Gambiah for gross imputations on her character. She did not think the blows were excessively severe, and she never told the inspector that she would thrash the children every hour and every minute.

Explaining the Bible-burning incident, Mrs. Osborne said the book was burnt because Gambiah stole the housekeeping money to buy it.

Mr. Clark: You think it was fair to flog this little girl with a thick stick?

Mrs. Osborne (dramatically): She said dreadful things about my honour, and if it had been a man, woman, or child, and I had heard it, I would have taken the first thing that came to my hand and flogged them.

It was the first time I had ever used a stick but it was the first time anything had ever been said against my honour, excitedly exclaimed Mrs. Osborne, breaking down and weeping.

Dr. Lightfoot, of Watford, declared that the marks on the girl were not caused by blows. They were old scars, probably due to stings or bites.

The Earl of Verulam said that in view of the serious nature of the provocation the Bench considered that justice would be met by ordering defendant to pay the costs.—Morning Leader.

Intimations.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL 30th November, 1908, and

TWO PRACTICE DANCES, WEDNESDAY, 18th and 25th November, from 5 to 7 P.M.

SCOTSMEN (Naval, Military, or Members of the Civil Community) desiring to subscribe to the above are requested to forward their names in the undersigned.

No Scotsman can attend the Dance and Practices but as a Subscriber.

DAVID WOOD, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1908. [890]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP £1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on Application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [48]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

There is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—broken-down—

as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be the cause (or they are almost numberless), the symptoms are the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, loss of appetite, and want of energy for all the daily affairs of life. Now, what ails a broken-down man is not a disease, but a condition, and it is not a disease that can be cured by medicine, but a condition that can be cured by the NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 3.

It is a new and powerful tonic, and it is not a medicine, but a food, and it is not a food that can be eaten, but a food that can be taken in the form of a drink. It is a food that is not only good for the body, but it is also good for the mind, and it is a food that is not only good for the body and the mind, but it is also good for the soul.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH.

It is a new and powerful tonic, and it is not a medicine, but a food, and it is not a food that can be eaten, but a food that can be taken in the form of a drink. It is a food that is not only good for the body, but it is also good for the mind, and it is a food that is not only good for the body and the mind, but it is also good for the soul.

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Intimations.

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the such papers announcements—as this—concerning some medicine or other. If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money. Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honestly and skillfully made bread, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of

WAXPOLE'S PREPARATION

are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. It is precisely what it is said to be, and has won the confidence of the public on that basis. You may resort to it with a faith and hope that arise from the history of what it has done for others. Dr. Thos. Hunstuck says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." One bottle proves its intrinsic value. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

4

C.U.S. RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

PRIZES for all Competition in the above Meeting will be presented by

H.E. THE GOVERNOR, on the KING'S PARK RANGE on MONDAY, November 16th.

Major E. R. I. Chitty and the Officers 105th Mahratta Light Infantry will be at Home to their friends on the above range at 4 P.M. Hongkong, 13th November, 1908. [985]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that SOMERVELL BROTHERS, of Netherfield, Kendal, in the County of Westmorland, England, Leather Merchants and Manufacturers, have, on the 11th day of August, 1908, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:



in the name of SOMERVELL BROTHERS, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants since the year 1866 in respect of the following goods:

BOOTS AND SHOES, LEGGINGS AND GAITERS, IN CLASS 38.

Dated the 14th day of August, 1908.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Applicants, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LTD.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of One Shilling and Six Pence per Share, free of tax, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company, making a total of 15% for the year ending 29th February, 1908.

Coupon No. 11 is payable on 2nd November at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, and the Russo-Chinese Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 22nd November, 1908. [963]

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 824.

IT is hereby notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th November:—

From Stonecutters S.D. in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 7,000 yards commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 12 Noon.

On THURSDAY and MONDAY, the 19th and 21st November:—

From Stonecutters S.D. in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 7 P.M. and finishing at 10 P.M.

On TUESDAY, the 24th November:—

From Stonecutters S.D. in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 8,000 yards commencing at 10 A.M., and finishing at 12 Noon.

On TUESDAY and MONDAY, the 24th and 30th November:—

From Stonecutters S.D. in a North-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 7,000 yards, commencing at 7 P.M. and finishing at 10 P.M.

On MONDAY, the 30th November:—

From Stonecutters S.D. in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 8,000 yards, commencing at 10 A.M., and finishing at 12 Noon.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks, and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

C. W. BECKWITH, Lieutenant R.N., Harbour Master. Hongkong, 13th November, 1908. [977]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer "PALERMO" FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 16th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1908. [7]

S.S. "ARMAND BEHIC."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. *Dordogne* and from Havre ex s.s. *Normandie*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns at Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 16th November, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 16th November, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 16th November, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. NALIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1908. [114]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"OCEANO" FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Albatross* and *Salsella*.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 17th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1908. [12]

Consignees.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SUVERIC,"

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1908. [19-20]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M., of the 14th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1908. [983]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"MANILA,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns at Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th of November, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th of November, at 6.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 24th of November, 1908, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Intimations.



**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

**CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
&c., &c., &c.**

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

**WATSON'S BALSAM OF ANISEED,
\$0.50 and \$1.00.**

A reliable remedy for all severe, acute, chronic, and lingering coughs and colds. Relieves hoarseness, sore throat, tickling in the throat, and difficulty in breathing.

**WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS.
\$0.60.**

Speedily relieves influenza, cold in the head, sneezing, &c.

**WATSON'S COUGH LOZENGES,
\$0.75.**

For alleviation of bronchitis, hoarseness, coughs, asthma, colds, and disorders of the throat and lungs.

**WATSON'S
WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP,
\$0.75.**
Highly recommended.

**WATSON'S EMBROICATION,
\$0.60.**
For colds in the chest, bronchitis, sore throat, &c.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

AND

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908. (33)

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$30 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

BIRTH.

On November 8, 1908, at Shanghai, Mrs. L. C. B. EDMONDSON, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On November 7, 1908, at Shanghai, DUGAL, youngest son of the late James Ferguson, Dumbarton, to HELEN PAUL, third daughter of John Shand, Renston, Scotland.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1908.

EMPEROR EST—!

Behind the telegram which we are enabled to publish to-day regarding the prostration of the Emperor of China (and the exceptional circumstances surrounding that event seem to indicate that His Majesty has passed to another bourne) momentous events must assuredly lie. For years His Majesty has been under tutelage to the aged Dowager-Empress, who cannot last for ever, and whose dominating personality has maintained the integrity of the Middle Kingdom, and for years Emperor Kwang Hsu has been nothing more or less than a figurehead in the Government of his realm. But on His Majesty's return to the political intrigues of Peking, the dominant factor has been re-

moved, has depended the future of the Empire which was, and still is, another "Sick Man." Kwang Hsu is—because we do not care to use the past tense at present, although the character of the telegram we have received and the authority of the correspondent are unimpeachable—one of the reforming class who would see China regenerated. His very bigotry in this sense, shown particularly in the troubles which preceded the Boxer rebellion, accounted for his practical supercession. And his physical, as well as mental, weakness sent him into what was really retirement, however honourable it may have been. It is common knowledge that the reigning monarch of the Celestial Empire has about as much to say in matters of State as we will say, the ordinary reader of these lines. At the same time he is a force, whether acting or actual, to be reckoned with in the future, a potential and poignant force, because none knows exactly what his views, reactionary or reformatory, may lead to. That he is not of the despotic temperament which conquered the great Empire of China may be accepted without argument; that he would, as he could, endeavour to make his country a power is also beyond question. All his life, however, he has been subject to the whims and wayward fancies of the Empress Dowager, and the stronger will has in all cases prevailed. Taking it for granted that unusual events have occurred in the Forbidden City, and that the Emperor has given up the ghost, what are we to expect? It is to be cataclysm and anarchy, or are we to see the rejuvenation of an Empire which has lasted and strengthened itself through the centuries? We are told that a Regent has been appointed in the person of Prince Chun, or as he is designated, General T'ai-feng, who was a brother of Emperor Kwang Hsu and that a child of six years is nominated as the present sovereign. Prince Chun, as most people in Hongkong know, is a young man, of charming manners, fine presence, and some ability. But besides these incidental accomplishments, his views and outlook are unknown, although it must be recognised that he has seen more of the world than most of his peers. But, assuming that the Emperor is dead, Prince Chun as Regent is liable to be a force in the land for very many years to come, until, of course, his son, the nephew of the Emperor, has reached the age of maturity. Within the next few years very important questions will have to be settled one way or the other in China, and it is extremely doubtful whether the Regent will regard them in the light demanded by the exigencies of Western politics. That he will not be the cat's paw of the Dowager—at least to the same extent as Emperor Kwang Hsu—is practically certain, since he has the advantage of enlightened ideas, health, prospective influence and active power. Exactly what his attitude is—with reference to current questions is unknown, because he has shown himself to possess the affability of a Li Hung Chang, the character of a Yuan Shih-kai, and the versatility of a Wu Ting-fang. The strain of a Regency, which is by no means an autocracy nor a mandatory despotism, is, nevertheless, a ruthless scorner of previous character, and an unwitting revolutionist where plain, ordinary and, shall we say, democratic views are concerned. Prince Chun, in the ordinary course of nature, may expect to be the ruler of the greatest compact nation in the world—for even the Empress Dowager cannot last for ever—and acting in such a role his words of the utmost importance to people far removed from his confines. The nations represented in Hongkong are interested in this imperial affair, for while none is anxious to acquire territory, all are determined that China shall progress, and where there is so much unanimity the inevitability of China remains secured. Events are happening in the Far East which nobody can pretend to estimate, and they are happening in such rapid succession that their importance is apt to be discounted, but China is a future Power which must be reckoned with, and under the rule of a potentate endowed with the qualities of discernment, strength and forcefulness it is impossible to suggest where her empire may end. As we have said, Prince Chun is a young man. This is the day of young men. May he be the godfather of a new China, where reform, advance in all material conditions, and understanding of the value of furthering the public weal shall prevail. As to the son, the Emperor, he must take after his father, and it is to the father that we look.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The English mail of the 17th October was delivered in London on the 13th inst.

The Industrial Bank of Japan is signing an Anglo-French loan of Yen 35,000,000 for its business in Korea.

The marriage took place on the 8th inst. of the daughter of Prince Arisugawa and the heir of Prince Tokugawa, last of the Shoguns.

Mr. J. H. Kemp will act as assistant superintendent of police in addition to his other duties during the absence on leave of Mr. P. J. J. Weller, house or mail further notice with effect from the 16th inst.

JOHN KURRY, a seaman, was fined \$5 this morning for introducing intoxicating liquor (iki) into the Sailors' Home at West Point yesterday.

FOR blowing a whistle in Queen's Road West for no purpose at all, "Lam" Yau, a Chinaman with no occupation, was fined \$1 this morning.

THE *ss. Taitshin Maru* (642 tons) owned by an Osaka merchant, sank off the Kurile Islands on Monday, and only twenty-nine out of a crew of 139 were saved.

THREE weeks were given to Tsang I, at the Police Court this morning, for being a rogue and vagabond. Tsang was run to earth at Shau-ki-wai early this morning.

SANDAKAN has been visited by almost nightly severe thunderstorms with torrential rain. The wind has occasionally veered to the N.E. heralding the "wet" approach of the wet monsoon.

A RICE pounder named Cheung Wan was charged at the Police Court this morning with wounding and inflicting bodily harm upon one Tam To with a knife yesterday. The case was remanded.

It is notified that the Health Officer of the Port has adopted the Code flag "B" at his call flag. Flag M of Commercial Code with code pennant inferior is a call for "Medical assistance urgently required."

COMMENCING from the 1st of December next and except where otherwise specially ordered, Blake Garden will be open from 6 a.m. until dusk from April 1st to September 30th and from 7 a.m. until dusk from October 1st to March 31st.

AT the international walking competition at Tientsin on 31st October the first five competitors to finish were German soldiers, the sixth being a French soldier, and the first two military team prizes were won by German teams, a French team being third.

ON Sunday next, Harvest Festival services will be held in St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point, at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Special sermons will be preached, and offerings will be taken for the Alice Memorial Hospital and the C.M.S. Hospital, Peking.

ON the 27th October last, two clever men—So Chu Yau, a broker, and Cheng Yau Chai, a shopkeeper—put their heads together to defraud one Au Tai Ying, an accountant, of 3, Morrison Street, of \$720. This morning, the alleged defalcators were arraigned before J. R. Wood and the case was remanded.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., to act as harbour master, marine magistrate, emigration and customs officer, registrar of shipping, superintendent of gunpowder depot, collector of light dues and superintendent of imports and exports, during the absence on leave of Com. Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., (retired), or until further notice, with effect from the 11th instant.

FOR dumping rubbish in the harbour, Yeung Tsai Shun, master of the steam launch *Kiung Fu*, was fined \$5 by Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Assistant Harbour Master, in the Marine Court, this morning. A similar punishment was meted out to Tsang Shing, a boatman, for anchoring his junk within the limits of the Southern Fairway yesterday. Leung Ching, owner of a fishing junk, was fined \$2 for using his junk other than solely for fishing purposes, in default of payment, seven days' imprisonment.

WE are requested to state that entries for the Affinity Competition in connection with the C.U.S.R.A. to be held at King's Park Range on the 16th November should be sent direct to the Hon. Secretary (Mrs. H. W. Bird), Entrance Fee: \$1 per pair. Ladies—95 yards' range; gentlemen—200 yards' range. Rifles and .303 ammunition will be supplied to gentlemen. Members of the Ladies' Rifle Association are provided with the Club Rifle. Open to pairs of ladies and gentlemen—members and non-members.

AT St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow, (D.V.) the Holy Communion will be administered after the Evening Service. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m., attended (weather permitting) by the Church parade party of "F." Company, Middlesex Regiment, Children's Service at 3 p.m., followed (if necessary) by Holy Baptism at 4 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6 p.m. The offertories will be in aid of the Church Maintenance Fund, which is due to the Treasurer and has some heavy claims to meet in the near future.

THE Ministry of War has instructed the Viceroy and Governors of the various provinces to select and send a number of youths to Peking to compete for naval cadetships. From each province four of the best and likeliest youths that have presented themselves at the competitive examinations will be selected and then sent to Japan to study in the naval academy there. After passing through the usual course, both theoretical and practical, the young officers will be given responsible posts in the new navy, the reorganisation of which is to begin next year.

THE dinner given by the Royal Asiatic Society to Dr. Sven Hedin at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, on 5th inst., was of a private nature. Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G., was in the chair, and the others present besides the guest of the evening, were Mr. D. Lindale, Chairman of the Municipal Council; Hon. Chas. Denby, U.S. Consul-General; Lieut. Colonel Bruce Mr. F. S. A. Boudier, Mr. R. Bagge, Swedish Consul; Mr. W. E. Lavason, Secretary of Municipal Council; Dr. J. C. Ferguson; Mr. T. W. Kinsmill, Mr. W. G. Lay, Dr. S. F. Barchard, Captain Hilton Johnston, and Rev. W. Nelson-Burns.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 13th November.
A despatch has been received by the Viceroy from Peking informing him of the dates fixed for the closing and re-opening of the official seals in the yamens during the Chinese New Year vacation. The official seals will be closed on the 19th day of the 12th moon this year and will be re-opened on the 19th day of the 1st moon next year for the transaction of business. The Viceroy has issued a notification to inform all his subordinates of the dates fixed.

A WILD GOOSE HUNT.

The Kwangchow Brigadier General, who was accompanied by Colonel Lu Chun-ai, left here a few days ago to proceed to the Namhoi district on an expedition to hunt down the robber chief, Luk Lao Ching, who was said to be in hiding there. He returned to Canton yesterday after a fruitless chase.

ROBBERY IN HONAM.

During the last two weeks several cases of robbery have been reported to have taken place in Honam, so the T'ao-tai of Consularly has given instructions to the Honam police station to increase the number of police in order to give adequate protection to the residents on Honam island.

PADDY CULTIVATION.

Expectant Magistrate, Chan Kut Ching, has been deputed by the Viceroy to proceed to Szechuan to study the method of cultivation of paddy and other cereals with the view of introducing the best methods into Kwangtung.

A DEPARTING OFFICIAL.

The ex-Tartar General, King Fung, will leave here to-morrow by the gunboat *Zung Sung* for the Boca Tigis, where he will stay a few days until the departure of the C. M. S. N. Co's steamer *Kwang Tai* by which he will proceed to Shanghai en route to the Capital. According to the official custom, all the officials in the city will assemble at the Tien San Wharf to-morrow morning to bid good-bye to the departing official and ask him to convey their respects to their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress Dowager.

AN OPIUM-SMOKING OFFICIAL.

Another opium-smoking official, by name Lau Hing Low, of the Land Tax Bureau of the Namhoi district, has been removed from office by order of the Provincial Treasurer for being still addicted to the drug.

13th November.

H.E. Viceroy Chao Jen Chuu is indisposed to-day and was unable to grant any interviews to his subordinates.

ANTIMONY ORE.

The output of antimony ore of the Chai Lo Ting mine, in the Kuk-Kong district, during the 9th month, is 37,970 cang.

ROBBERY GAN 2 CAPTURED.

A few days ago eleven robbers together with a number of rifles and cartridges were captured by officer Lun Shu Chun in Weichow.

FLOOD RELIEF.

A sum of \$15,000 has been received by the Central Relief Committee from the Chinese trading in Peru towards the flood relief fund.

ASSISTING THE PEASANTRY.

Yesterday, a quantity of 5,000 catties of paddy was sent to the Yau Ping district and another quantity of 15,000 catties to Sun Hing and the neighbouring districts for distribution to the peasantry to sow during the winter season in the devastated area.

CHEAP RICE.

The distribution of cheap rice to supply the lower classes of the people in Canton was discontinued some three months ago, but now, in consideration of the large number of sufferers by the recent disastrous floods, the Central Relief Committee is again of the opinion to revive the cheap sale of rice to assist the unfortunate by importing rice direct to Canton from Wuhu. A petition has been presented to the Viceroy, informing H.E. that at present the flood sufferers are estimated at some 600,000 and on an average, each of them consumes at least twenty-two catties of rice a month. A sale of cheap rice in the same manner as before, to assist the unfortunate, is now proposed for a period of eight months terminating on the 31st moon next Chinese year and for this purpose a quantity of a million piculs of rice is required. In the petition the Viceroy was requested to memorialise the Imperial Government for sanction to exempt this staple food from likin dues on exportation from Wuhu to Canton, and H.E. was also requested to instruct the Shao Hou Chu to issue to the Central Relief Bureau 200 *hualas* (passes) each to cover 5,000 piculs. The Viceroy has promised the Charitable Committee to obtain the Imperial sanction to grant exemption of likin dues on rice from Wuhu to Canton to meet the urgent requirements of the flood sufferers.

KILLED BY A RAT.

STRANGE STORY FROM SAMSEN.

A Samsen correspondent sends the *Sam Observer* the following singular story.
On October 27th Nai Fak, who resided at Samsen, was bitten by a rat while he was lying asleep. A little later on he was again bitten. Within an hour he was dead. It is supposed that the poison in the rat's tooth caused his death.

While it seems to be pretty well established that rats cause plague, it is, we believe, a novel theory that rats' teeth contain venom. The facts of the case might be worthy of investigation by medical authorities.

"Being a rogue and vagabond" was the charge Lam Kam Wun, a mouldy, had to answer in the Police Court, this morning. Lam was found yesterday afternoon in a brass smithing shop at the Kowloon Dock, for an unlawful purpose, and as he could not give a good account of himself, he was remanded to 3 o'clock to-morrow.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

DRASTIC REGULATIONS.

The Ministry of the Interior is drawing up a memorial to the Throne to the effect that as soon as the regulations for the authorized sale of prepared opium have been sanctioned by Imperial decree, the crime of possessing illicit opium, prepared and in the gross, shall be made the same as that for possessing secret stores of arms and ammunition, the punishment for which means either death or perpetual imprisonment.—N. C. D. News.

PEKING SYNDICATE.

We are glad to note that a recent circular to shareholders of this promising company contains a copy of the joint consulting mining engineers' report, dated the 13th ult., which shows most satisfactory progress.

Since the report of May 13, 1908, considerable and very important work has been in progress at Je-Mei-San. The coal that is being consumed under the boilers, is of first rate quality, and is giving every satisfaction. It is hard in texture, with a lustrous fracture, gives a large percentage of round coal, high percentage of carbon, and the analysis shows it to be high grade anthracite equal to any produced in China.

HANKOW DEPOT.

With regard to the preparation for the disposal of the coal, the large coal depot at Hankow on the Yangtze River is practically complete, with a railway embankment ready for the siding at the back and deep water in front, allowing ocean-going steamers to moor alongside.

TIENTSIN COAL DEPOT.

A coal depot of ample dimensions is also ready at Tientsin, and is provided with a good wharf on the river frontage, as well as sidings from the Imperial Railways of North China, enabling the syndicate to bring its coal in trucks without charge from the shafts in Honan to the banks of the Peiho at Tientsin.

COAL DEPOT AT PEKING.

A coal depot, measuring over an acre, on a railway siding of the Imperial Railways of North China, has been secured at Peking, from which a good macadamised road leads right into the centre of the city.

TAKU DEPOT.

At Hsinho, near Taku, the syndicate has acquired a property with an area of 11 acres, suitable for a depot, bounded by the railway on one side and deep water frontage on the other. There is also accommodation available at various stations on the Tiao Chiao Railway, and a yard of five acres at Taokow, on the Wei River by which communication is secured with the places on the banks of the Grand Canal north and south.

SANGUINE EXPECTATIONS.

In concluding their report, the engineers state that in their opinion the recent proofs by both shafts and borings have been very important, and have thrown great light upon the nature and position of the coal seam. They estimate that 4,000,000 tons are now available in sight for No. 4 shaft. A further area to the south-west has been proved by borings containing at least another 4,000,000 tons which lying as it does at a lower depth, will have to be worked from No. 5 shaft.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LAGUEN.

SUBSTANTIAL SUM REALISED.

Mrs. May, the President of the Ministering Children's League, wishes specially to thank Mrs. Tomkins (M. C. L. secretary for the Peak), Mrs. Peter (secretary for Victoria), Mrs. Eves (Kowloon secretary), the Misses Loureiro, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Selh, Mrs. H. W. Bird (who so kindly gave up an amusing art gallery which proved most attractive and remunerative) and the other ladies who gave such efficient and ready help—as well as the following firms and others who rendered generous and valuable assistance to the Bazaar:—Messrs. W. Powell & Co. (whose scraps and remnants were responsible for many of the dainty articles sold at the stall), Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Wellmann Ld., Chazalon & Co., H. Ruttonjee, W. G. Humphreys & Co., agents for Cadbury, Kelly and Walsh, Major A. Chapman and the Officers of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps for the loan of ground and hall; the Victoria Cinematograph Company, the Electric Light Co., Mr. Dunn, for the loan of plants and palms; Captain Grenfell and the signmen; he so kindly lent the Press for advertising at reduced rates and specially the *Chai Mail* who printed all the catalogues and posters (at art gallery free); Mr. T. E. Beach of the Public Works Department who supervised the arranging of the ground. Her very grateful thanks are also due to Mrs. Stedman, who was most indefatigable in making arrangements for the Bazaar and in organising the majority of the entertainments which were held during the afternoon which brought in a substantial sum.

The net proceeds amount to \$1,000 which will be divided amongst the following charities:—The Hildesheim Mission, Blind School, \$300; Victoria Home and Orphanage, Kowloon, 100; Buxton Mission School, 100; Italian Convent, 100; French Convent, 100; St. Joseph's School, 100; St. Mary's School, 100; St. Peter's School, 100; St. Paul's School, 100; St. John's School, 100; St. James' School, 100; St. George's School, 100; St. Andrew's School, 100; St. David's School, 100; St. Elizabeth's School, 100; St. Anne's School, 100; St. Agnes' School, 100; St. Cecilia's School, 100; St. Barbara's School, 100; St. Blaise's School, 100; St. Vitus's School, 100; St. Modestus's School, 100; St. Euphemia's School, 100; St. Anastasia's School, 100; St. Sophia's School, 100; St. Symeon's School, 100; St. Irenaeus's School, 100; St. Hermenegild's School, 100; St. Eusebius's School, 100; St. Praxedes's School, 100; St. Pudentiana's School, 100; St. Felicity's School, 100; St. Perpetua's School, 100; St. Juliana's School, 100; 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Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE

PEKING.

PRINCE CHUN APPOINTED REGEN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 14th November, 9 a.m.

Yesterday, an Imperial Decree was issued by the Empress Dowager appointing Prince Chun to be the Regent and his son to be brought up and educated in the Palace.

Later.

Some unusual occurrence has taken place in the Capital.

For some days the Grand Counsellors have not been received in audience.

Prince Ching, who was on his way to visit the Imperial Tombs, has been recalled.

[Our enterprising Chinese contemporary issued the above telegram in an Extra to-day. Prince Chun is a younger brother of Emperor Kwang Hsu; his son, who is therefore a nephew of His Majesty, is a boy only six years of age. Prince Chun is an interesting personality. He was delegated by the Chinese Court to proceed to Germany after the Boxer trouble to tender his Government's apology for the murder of the German Minister in Peking. Prince Chun, when passing through Hongkong, was a guest of the then Governor, Sir Henry A. Blake, and left an interesting souvenir in the Colony in the group photograph taken at Government House. Prince Ching is an uncle of Emperor Kwang Su. Ed. H.K.T.]

EMPEROR'S ILLNESS.

NO AUDIENCE GRANTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 13th November.

On the 12th inst., the Emperor did not occupy the Throne and attend to State affairs.

This fact gave rise to reports that His Majesty was ill.

Information has been gathered from another source that the Empress Dowager is seriously ill also.

THE DALAI LAMA.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOUR.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 13th November.

It was rumoured in Tibet that the Dalai Lama had been murdered in Peking.

The natives became greatly agitated in consequence.

AN EXPENSIVE VISITOR.

BUDDHIST PONTIFF URGED TO RETURN TO TIBET.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 13th November.

The stay of the Dalai Lama, with his followers, in Peking, costs \$5,000 a day.

The Central Government is urging the Buddhist Pontiff's return to Tibet without further delay.

[Reuter's.]

The German Reichstag.

LONDON, 12th November.

Herr von Kiderlen Waechter, the acting Foreign Secretary, in his maiden speech, in which he defended the overworked Foreign Office, was jeered at and shouted down by the Radicals and Socialists, who were not called to order.

Speeches were made, declaring that Imperial superlatives were imperilling the Empire, that the Admiral of the Atlantic must now be styled the Admiral of the Pacific, and denouncing the insane cult of the Kaiser who was allowed to pose as an authority on science, art and religion, claiming a special personal relation to the Almighty.

The Kaiser was the recreator of the national unity, but it was a unity of indignation.

Later.

The British Navy.

Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons, has accepted the definition of the Two-Power Standard as 70 per cent. over the strength of the next two strongest Powers.

It is believed that this forebodes the building of six more Dreadnoughts.

The Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bills have been introduced in Vienna and Budapest, ratifying the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

ON THE SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

THROUGH COMMUNICATION FROM HARBIN.

The re-organised through train-service from Harbin, via Mukden, to Peking, and via Dairen to Shanghai, came into effect on October 31, bringing London within 144 days from Peking and 164 days of Shanghai—(allowing for difference in time, the actual journey is eight hours less) writes T. C. in the N. C. D. News. Leaving London via the Hook of Holland on the evening of October 15, with good luck making the several connections at Berlin, Warsaw, Moscow and Harbin, we arrived at Peking on the morning of November 2. Of the journey to Harbin it is unnecessary to speak—the thing is *rien* for to some a panoramic delight of movement and changing scene, to others only a weariness of body and soul, its greater or lesser misery depending on climatic conditions and the vagaries of cooks and *chefs de train*. For myself, while recognising that *qui homini tot sentit*, I cannot understand that any rational being should condemn himself to thirty odd days of the terrors and tedium of the sea, when he can reach his destination in half that time and for less money by land.

Observe that I say "he" for in the matter of travel, woman is neither a rational being nor (by reason of her natural tendency to baggage and babies) suitable for transportation by "les Grands Express."

But some details of the new service from Harbin may be of interest to the curious and the peripatetic. The impenetrable secrecy preserved by the Wagon-Lits Company and its accomplices, in regard to the movements of their trains (a secrecy only to be overcome by getting into them and personally investigating their habits in loco) prevents me from giving your readers any information in regard to the voyage northwards, but no doubt this will be forthcoming from travellers in due season. But, in the meanwhile, let no man be deceived by any official statements, or official information—for like all Gsui, the Railway system between Harbin and Peking is divided into three parts, each of which works with complete and glorious disregard of the other two, hoping above all things to keep its arrangements and time-tables a dead secret. Thus it came to pass that a representative of the Wagon-Lits Company who personally escorted us in the Russian train from Harbin to Kuanchengtzai, told us, (it wasn't his fault, poor man!) that there would be no connexion at Mukden next morning between the Japanese and Chinese trains, on the strength of which statement several simple souls completed arrangements to spend the day with Mukden friends. It seemed a curious way of inaugurating a through-train service, but then East is East, isn't it? Nevertheless, several experts reserved their judgment, and were rewarded—after some research—by discovering that a Chinese express to Peking would leave Mukden three hours after our arrival there. The Chinese Railway had even gone so far as to publish a time-table on the previous day, but this might have been merely a ruse. From the point of view of the other Companies it was, at all events, most unparliamentary. (Once, in Hankow, I met a curiously earnest Agent of the Wagon-Lits, who, implored me, as I was going home via Siberia, to send him some definite information about the journey, but that is another story, and he was sacked, anyhow.)

But to return. The train-Siberian dropped us at eight in the morning at Harbin, where we learned of the new order of things and of the departure of the train for Kuanchengtzai at 10 a.m. instead of 9 p.m., a change that cannot fail to be grateful to many Harbin residents, despite their notorious hospitality, inasmuch as it will relieve them of much difficult bear-leading. Two hours was just enough to get breakfast in the Art Nouveau Railway Restaurant, to retrieve and re-register our baggage and to pack up some miscellaneous "vitals" for the day's journey. (N.B. The magnificence of the Restaurant's decoration was only eclipsed by its charges for those "vitals," and thrifty travellers may be pleased to learn that whereas the price of a roast chicken at the hands of Chinese hawkers en route is thirty cents, the Harbin Buffet's charge for a fowl of the same age was \$1.65. *Ex pede Ursulum*—but the buyer in a hurry is ever fair game.)

At 6.30 p.m. the Russian train, after puffing its slow and dignified way through that rich Manchurian land, whereon lies still the heavy shadow of the Imperial dream that led up to so grievous a nightmare, came to the end of its tether, and Russia's right of way, at Kuanchengtzai, and we bade farewell, not without regret, to the stalwart sons of the Great White Bear. And right here as our cousins say, we began to appreciate the comfort and joy of the "through service"; for, although we had tickets from Harbin to Kuanchengtzai and from Kuanchengtzai to Mukden, they made us get out at the Russian terminus and buy a 45 kopeck ticket which took us, on that same Russian train, to the Japanese line-head, five minutes' ride; and there we had to retrieve our heavy baggage again, in the dark and without porters, paying to kopecks a piece for it in addition to the original freight charged. All these things we did in the gloom of a narrow wooden shed, that brought back to memory the wayside stations of Dal Nippon, and surrounded by all the smiling impenetrable uniformed mysteries of the Japanese system. But in the background of our woes and worries gleamed the effulgent glory of the brand new Dalay Express, a radiant vision of fresh paint, self-footed attendants and electric light, and so we struggled bravely on towards that lone star of hope.

And it took a bit of struggling. No doubt when the through train-service comes to be recognized as a highway of international (as distinct from purely local) traffic, the sleeping-car ticket vendors and righteously of baggage will be expected to speak some European language, but at present, if they know one, they successfully conceal the fact. It took us thirty-five minutes to

secure sleeping-car tickets, which a benevolent-faced man laboriously compiled in triplicate with a lead pencil. The price per berth being five yen, we tendered the amount in Yokohama Specie Bank notes, Newchwang currency, after the custom of previous years. Thereupon, with a heavy sigh but no spoken word, he made an elaborate calculation on the back of an envelope, checking it twice, (oblivious of the clamorous crowd) and said "Two Yen fifty more" from which we drew vague but satisfactory conclusions about bimetallicism. Eventually, after securing gold yen (paper) from a money changer concealed in a little wooden box at the other end of the shed, we got those Pullman tickets, but noted with forebodings of evil that they bore no numbers nor other signs intelligible to the European. We tried our Japanese on the benevolent man, while the crowd swayed in its wrath behind; but he only sighed again and begged something that sounded like "tsakrimmen." So we left that weary man, and the raging crowd, to their respective fates and proceeded, yet once again, to register our baggage. We had to haul it ourselves to the Receipt of Customs, but the Pullman palaces now shone brightly ahead, and we did it nobly. Three bags of Dal Nippon, with a sphinx (face apiece, looked at us, looked at those wandering trunks, and then went on writing—confidential reports to the Government, no doubt.

"Sir," said I, to the one that looked most human, "I am a stranger in a strange land. I have been sorely buffeted this day and I ask your help—I want to get into that Pullman car—call me names, take my money, walk all over me—but please register these trunks."

I think there must have been a sob in my voice, or a wild look in my eye, for one of the three sphinxes came up, and silently took the trunks away, while another came and looked at my ticket, and gave me the brass tokens of happy dispatch all without a word. It felt just like playing in a pantomime.

And so we came at last into the desired haven, the resplendent Pullman, and straightway we made for the sleeping car, where we found three youthful attendants making up those virgin beds. Choosing the nearest, a bright smiling lad, we gave him our berth tickets and asked him for the numbers. He was top of a stepladder at the time, but he took the tickets and balanced himself, adroitly to study them. After awhile, he smiled gaily, drew in his breath and said—I give his exact words.

"It is not dictation." (One of us—a weaker vessel—collapsed.) "All right," said I, "let us agree that it isn't. But can you tell us where are we to sleep?"

This was evidently not in his book, so he resumed work on the upper bunk, merely observing cheerily over his shoulder that he was a station master. Whereupon we gave it up, dumped our bags in the nearest lower bunk, and left those happy children to their play.

The subsequent proceedings in that sleeper were something in the style of a French farce, but it was not conducive to sleep. In any case, and under the best conditions, a railway that deliberately exposes passengers to the unnecessary horrors and discomfort of the American corridor-bunk system, when all civilized people, unfettered by trusts and emigrant traditions, have adopted sleeping cars that permit of quiet and privacy, owes an explanation to the public at large. One should not be asked to pay nowadays to spend the night classifying awnings and domestic discussions within a thirty-foot area.

And when you come to think of it, why should British capital have been spent by the South-Manchurian Railway Company in introducing these trans-Atlantic atrocities?

But the dining car was an unmitigated success, the dinner grateful and comforting, and everything therein, on this, its first journey, well and carefully pre-arranged. So forgetting the labour and heat of the day, we drank success to the Dalay Express.

At 4 a.m. they called us, in that darkest hour which precedes the dawn, and we gathered ourselves and our kit together from the emporium of the sleeper and were deposited on the Mukden platform at 5 o'clock. There we lit upon a forlorn hotel runner, erstwhile of Poland who had discovered—goodness knows, how—that a Chinese train would leave at 5.30. "So, to make sure," we walked along the line, through soft white mist that rose to meet the dawn, to the spot to which the exigencies of Japanese politics have relegated the terminus of China's railway, two miles from the capital of Manchuria. We found the train, and found it to be a genuine through train, the last link in the new system—and by no means the least.

A TIMELY RESCUE.

While on the voyage between Singapore and Saigon, Captain Schmidt of the Siam, *Beribet*, saw at 1 o'clock one morning a vessel showing signals of distress. He at once steamed over and found that the vessel in need of assistance was the Siam s.s. *Bri Lalan*, which had lost its propeller two days before. During this period the vessel had been drifting about helplessly and when the *Beribet* arrived on the scene there was no water left and very little provisions.

The vessel, which was 10 or 15 miles from the coast when she was found, was taken in tow by the *Beribet* and taken to Saigon. The crew and the thirty passengers which the *Bri Lalan* had on board when she was taken in tow were brought up to Bangkok.

A salvage agreement was understood, was signed by the Captain and owner of the *Bri Lalan*,—Siam Officer.

THE Ministry of Finance has sanctioned a loan of Tls. 500,000 to the Government of Chinese Turkestan for the purpose of starting a cotton spinning and weaving mill in the city of Turkestan. So far nearly all the cotton picked and clothed by the natives of Chinese Turkestan comes from Russian sources.

COMMERCIAL.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 12th instant, Messrs. Phoenix & Co. write—

Our last circular was dated the 10th inst.

The progress of harvesting operations in the country has been responsible for the retarded clearances that have taken place during the past fortnight. Owing, however, to continued shortage of supplies of desirable threads in importers' hands and to the further fall in exchange on India, prices have continued to advance, notably in favourite chops of No. 10s, quotations for which show an appreciation of from 5s to 5s per bale better than a fortnight ago.

Large parcels have arrived from Bombay during the past two weeks; the bulk of the cargo is in fulfilment of forward sales effected during last month which, in every instance, have resulted profitably to dealers—a result which opens out a favourable and hopeful outlook for the immediate future.

At present, the disinclination of Chinese to operate more freely is accounted for by the fact that settlements concluded at the moment become due towards the approach of China New Year—a period when trade becomes temporarily paralysed by the dictates of "old custom." Whatever dealers buy now are for immediate requirements only.

No. 20s.—A moderate business transpired in selected threads at an advance of 5s per bale.

No. 16s.—No business reported.

No. 12s.—Selected threads changed hands at an advance of 5s to 5s per bale.

No. 10s.—A few selected threads found buyers at an advance of 5s to 5s per bale.

No. 8s. and 6s.—No business reported.

The Market closes firm.

Sales:—1,500 bales of No. 10s., 800 bales of No. 12s. and 1,500 bales of No. 20s. in all about 3,700 bales.

Arrivals:—Per steamers *Japan* and *Catherine* *Afcar*, (from Calcutta), and *Myori*, *Maru*, *Capri*, *Ostana* and *Yehoi* *Maru* (from Bombay), of about 14,500 bales.

Uncleared Stock:—About 7,000 bales.

Exchange:—We quote to-day as follows:—

India T.T. at Rs. 119 1/2 per cent.

Demand " " 13 1/2

London T.T. " Sh. 18 1/2 d. = \$

Demand " " 18 1/2 d. = \$

Shanghai " " Tls. 75 = \$100.

Silver " " 23 1/4 per oz.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 13th inst.:—

A small and general business has been transacted since we last wrote, and the principal feature of the week has been the rise in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have improved to 38 1/2, closing with further buyers, after sales at rising rates from 38 1/2. The London—quotation has advanced to 38 1/2.

Marine Insurance.—Canton Insurance is firmer and buyers prevail at the improved rate of 180. North China is in demand at 175. 8 1/2. There are buyers of Unions at 175, while Yangtze remain unchanged at 160 1/2.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires are wanted at 98. Hongkong Fires have weakened to 330, at which rate they are steady.

Shipping.—There sellers of China and Manila at 55. Douglases have buyers at the reduced rate of 33 1/2. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships have been dealt in at 5 1/2, and more can be placed at the rate. Shell

Transports remain quiet at 45 1/2.

Refineries.—China Sugars are weaker with sellers at 51 1/2. Luxons are again on offer at 52 and Perak Sugars at 15 1/2.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have sellers to the North at 15 1/2. Raubs have been sold at 86 1/2, closing with buyers at 87.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are easier at 46 and sales are reported as low as 45 1/2. Whampoa Docks have declined to 89 1/2 at which price they have been sold. Shanghai Docks are on offer at the reduced rate of 15 1/2 and Hongkong Wharves at 15 1/2.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels have strengthened to 5 1/2, with probable buyers. Humphreys' Estates are in request at 9 1/2. Kowloon Lands have hardened, and there are buyers at 5 1/2. Shanghai Lands are in demand at 15 1/2.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are slightly firmer with buyers at 15 1/2. Hongkong Cottons are offering at 10 1/2.

Miscellaneous.—Bells Arbestos can be placed at 88. China Boreas had been sold and there are further buyers at 80. China Providents are firmer and buyers prevail at 9 1/2. Green Island Cements are in demand at 80, while Hongkong Electric have sellers at 3 1/2. In the North China Banks have experienced a further sharp rise during the week closing with buyers at 17 1/2 and 18 1/2. Sumatras are also higher at 15 1/2.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 1/8 1/2 1/2 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 7 1/2.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 18 1/2

Dr. demand 18 1/2

Do. 4 months sight 18 1/2

France—Bank T.T. 23 1/2

America—Bank T.T. 41 1/2

Germany—Bank T.T. 27 1/2

India T.T. 129 1/2

Do. demand 129 1/2

Shanghai—Bank T.T. 75 1/2

Japan—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100 75 1/2

Yava—Bank T.T. 103 1/2

Do. demand 103 1/2

month sight L.T. 85 1/2

month sight L.T. 85 1/2

month sight L.T. 85 1/2

month sight L.T. 85 1/2

month sight L.T. 85 1/2

month sight L.T. 85 1/2

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month sight L.T. 85 1/2

month sight L.T. 85 1/2

month sight L.T. 85 1/2

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of Mr. O. D. THOMSON, Solicitor, has been REMOVED to No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1908. [958]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

ACTION No. 155 of 1908.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong dated the 10th day of November, 1908, confirming the reduction of the Capital of the above-named Company from \$150,000 to \$105,000 and the Minute (approved by the Court) showing with respect to the Capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Ordinance, were registered by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies on the 13th day of November, 1908, and Notice is also hereby given that the said Minute is the words and figures following:—

"The Capital of William Powell, Limited, is \$105,000 divided into 15,000 Shares of \$7 each instead of the Original Capital of \$150,000 divided into 15,000 Shares of \$10 each. At the time of the registration of this Minute, the full sum of \$7 per Share has been and is to be deemed paid up on each of the said 15,000 Shares of \$7 each."

Dated the 13th day of November, 1908.

MAITHEW J. D. STEPHENS,

18 Bank Buildings, Hongkong,

Solicitor for the Company.

[959]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN"

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 15th instant at 10.30 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,

General Managers,

Hongkong, 14th November, 1908. [979]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMON"

Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,

General Managers,

Hongkong, 14th November, 1908. [999]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"OCEANA"

Captain T. H. Hyde, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 20th November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Port in connection with the Company's S.S. *Moldavia*, 9,500 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Oceana*, due in London on 9th January, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

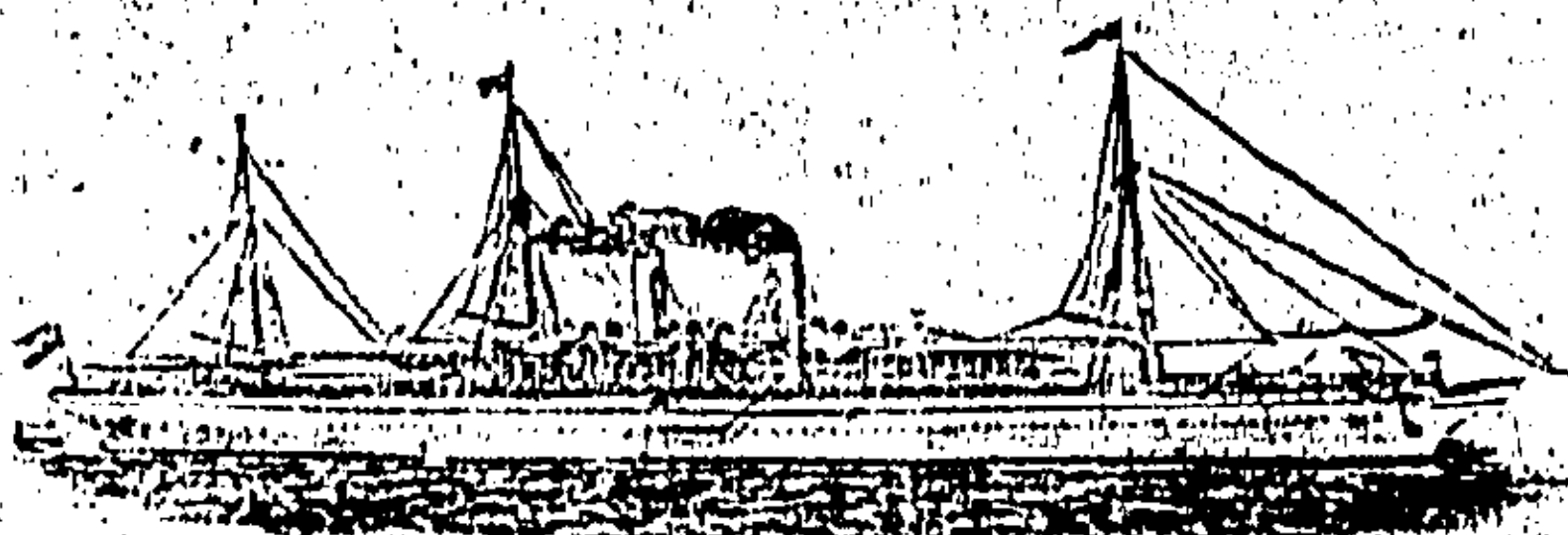
E. A. HEWITT,

Superintendent

Hongkong, 14th November, 1908. [2]

Intimations.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Functuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific in the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

(Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Nov. 18th	Dec. 19th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9th	Jan. 2nd, 1909.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Dec. 19th	Jan. 8th
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Jan. 16th	Feb. 5th
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Feb. 13th	March 5th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	TUESDAY, Mar. 2nd	Mar. 26th

"EMPERESS" steamships will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New-Palatial "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, via Glasgow, via Canadian Atlantic Ports of New York £71.10. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways... £40. " £42.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian, Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. ORADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner Pedder Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	"WOSANG"	SUNDAY, 15th Nov., Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	THURSDAY, 19th Nov., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 20th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"NAMSANG"	SATURDAY, 21st Nov., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, G. ALUTTA, FOCKSANG	"NAMSANG"	FRIDAY, 27th Nov., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Focksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Passengers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,

General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamship	To SAIL
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"HUPEE"	15th Nov., 8 A.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	17th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	17th Nov., 4 P.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	17th Nov., 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"KUIKHOW"	19th Nov., 4 P.M.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"NANGHANG"	19th Nov., 4 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIKONG"	20th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN	"CHANGSHA"	23rd Nov., 4 P.M.

MANILA and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To SAIL
"Sawyer"	6,212	Shotton	Nov. 19
"Kumert"	6,212	Cowley	Dec. 17
"Invicta"	4,789	Boyd	Jan. 14
"Invicta"	4,445	Mathie	Feb. 11

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 10th October, 1908. [10-20]

HONGKONG, NEW YORK & BOSTON.



AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK ONLY.

S.S. "BRAEMAR".....On or about Nov. 21.

For freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Agents, Hongkong, 14th November, 1908. [984]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE" will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 30th November, 1908.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Agents, Hongkong, 29th October, 1908. [954]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE".....1st Dec.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents, Hongkong, 4th November, 1908. [820]

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK, (With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"TUDOR PRINCE," Captain Macdonald, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about SATURDAY, the 14th December, 1908.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.,

Agents, Hongkong, 11th November, 1908. [981]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG".....Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI".....Capt. R. S. OSWALD.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unequalled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.

Meals.....\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YOUNG & CO., LTD.,

SHU ON & CO., LTD.,

110 & 112, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th November, 1908. [101]

Shipping—Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR" Captain W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 17th instant at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,

Agents, Hongkong, 13th November, 1908. [986]

Intimations.

FRENCH STORE

(late A. Chazalon & Co.),

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE just received a Fresh Assortment of AMERICAN GOODS, comprising the following:—

SALT HERRINGS, MACKERELS, SALMON BELLIES, CODFISH, BLOOMS, SPICED NORWEGIAN ANCHOVIES, SARDELLES, CANNED FRUITS, ASPARAGUS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1907. [100]

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & CO.,

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. [101]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
11.45 a.m.	12.00 noon	Every 15 minutes
12.00 noon	1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
6.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS. Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. [101]

LEE YEE
HAIR DRESSING SALOONHAS ALWAYS ON HAND
CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1907. [101]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGON (TASTELESS) FORM.

CURE NO. 1—NO PAIN.

MARVEL UNDER MARVEL.

NO SUFFERING.

NOW DESPAIR.

THE NEW REMEDY.

1. THERAPION.

A complete revolution has been wrought in the treatment of medical science, and the most important remedy has been discovered.

THERAPION No. 1—A sovereign remedy for all the most common ailments of the human body, and all those complaints which require a powerful remedy.

THERAPION No. 2—A sovereign remedy for all the most common ailments of the human body, and all those complaints which require a powerful remedy.

THERAPION No. 3—A sovereign remedy for all the most common ailments of the human body, and all those complaints which require a powerful remedy.

THERAPION No. 4—A sovereign remedy for all the most common ailments of the human body, and all those complaints which require a powerful remedy.

THERAPION No. 5—A sovereign remedy for all the most common ailments of the human body, and all those complaints which require a powerful remedy.

THERAPION No. 6—A sovereign remedy for all the most common ailments of the human body, and all those complaints which require a powerful remedy.

THERAPION No. 7—A sovereign remedy for all the most common ailments of the human body, and all those complaints which require a powerful remedy.

THERAPION No. 8—A sovereign remedy for all the most common ailments of the human body, and all those complaints which require a powerful remedy.

THERAPION No. 9—A sovereign remedy for all the most common ailments of the human body, and all those complaints which require a powerful remedy.

THERAPION No. 10—A sovereign remedy for all the most common ailments of the human body, and all those complaints which require a powerful remedy.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 14th November, 1908. per 5 Mds.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef—Prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B.

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk.

" Roast—Shiu.

" Breast—Ngau Lam.

" Soup, Tong Yuk.

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa.

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau.

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chaung.

" Bullock's Brains—Know.

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li.

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li.

" Head—Ngau Tau.

" Heart—Ngau Sun.

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin.

" Feet—Ngau Keok.

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu.

" Tail—Ngau Mei.

" Liver—Ngau Coa.

" Tripo (undressed)—Ngau To.

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai.

" Mutton Chop—Yeung Fai Kwai.

" Leg—Yeung Fai.

" Shoulder—Yeung Shau.

" Pig's Chittlings—Chi cheung.

" Brains—Chi Keok.

" Feet—Chi Keok.

" Fry—Chi Chak.

" Head—Chi Tau.

" Heart—Chi Sun.

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu.

" Liver—Chi Koa.

" Pork Chop—Chi Fai Kwai.

" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk.

" Leg—Chi Fai.

" Fat or Lard—Chi Yau.

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau.

" Keok.

" Heart—Yeung Sun.

" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu.

" Liver—Yeung Coa.

" Sucking Pig, To Order—Chu Chai.

" Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau.

" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau.

" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk.

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong.

" Chicken—Kai Chai.

" Ducks, Large, Small—Sin Kai.

" Ducks—Ap.

" Doves—Fan Kai.

" Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai.

" Fowls, Canton—Kai.

" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai.

" Goose—Ngo.

" Goose, Wild Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ye.

" Goose, Wild—Ngo.

" Musk Deer—Wong Keng.

" Hare—To Chai.

" Partridge—Che Khoo.

" Pheasant—Shan Kai.

" Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup.

" Holow—Holow Pak Kup.

" Quail—Um Chuan.

" Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk.

" Salpae—Sa Chai.

" Turkey, Cock—Fo Kai Kung.

" Hen—Na.

" Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Solap.

" Teal, Shanghai, Solap Chai.

